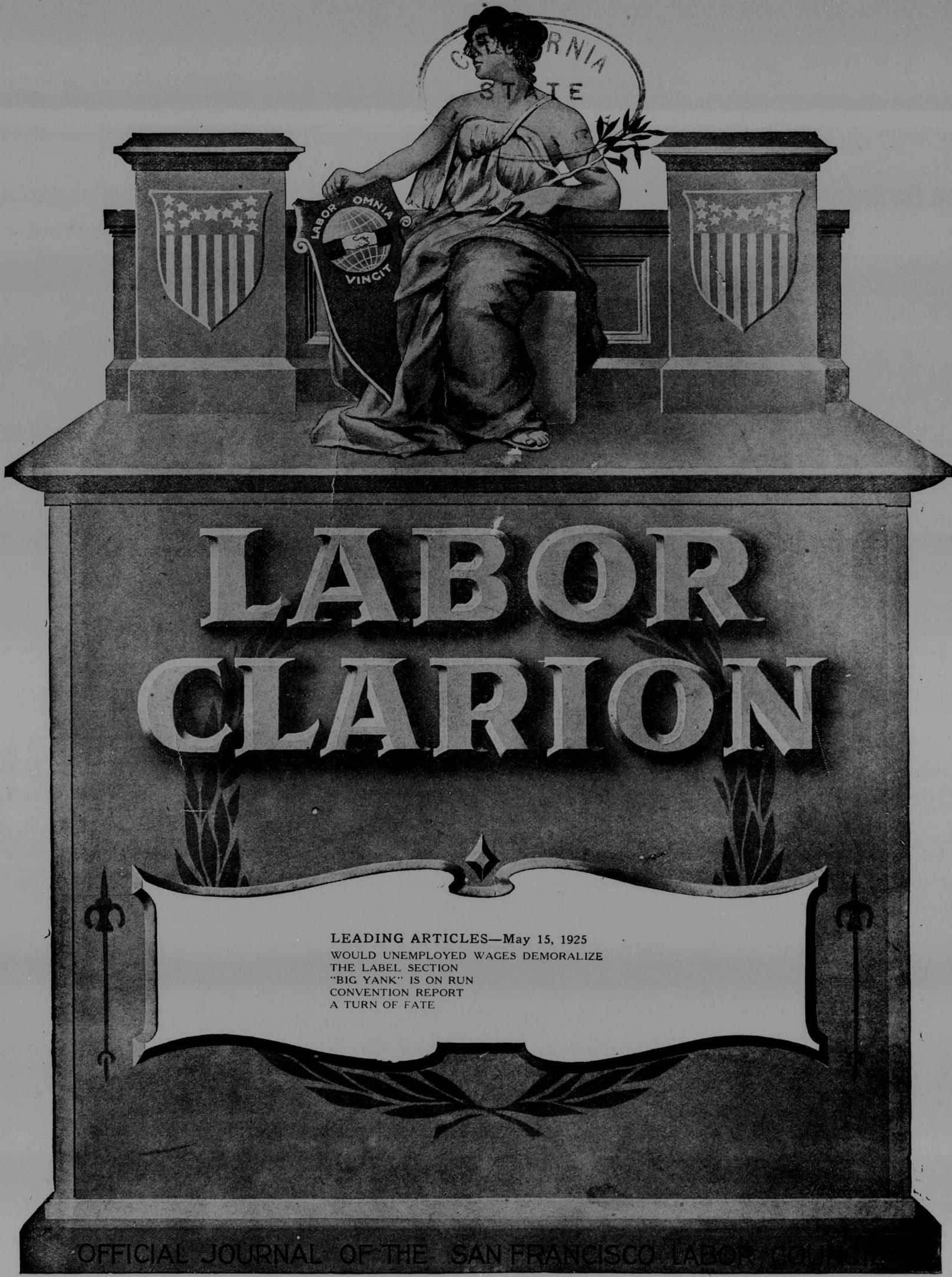


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LEADING ARTICLES—May 15, 1925
WOULD UNEMPLOYED WAGES DEMORALIZE
THE LABEL SECTION
"BIG YANK" IS ON RUN
CONVENTION REPORT
A TURN OF FATE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56. (Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p.m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p.m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 896—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p.m., 2nd at 8 p.m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Pattermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League, Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p.m., 2nd and last at 8 p.m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1925

No. 15

Would Wages for Unemployed "Demoralize"?

By Tom Moore, President Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Part I.

The vigor of the nation lies in its people—their industry, thrift and morale. In strengthening the nation's morale, the encouragement of self-dependence, initiative and individual thrift, and the suppression of tendencies that undermine social fabric, are of the greatest importance. Thoughtful citizens should carefully examine all measures for social legislation and the conditions which their sponsors propose to remedy. Any measure which affects the fundamentals of human life should be judged in the light of its effect upon the welfare of man, society and the nation, and according to this judgment should the public pledge its support or opposition.

Trade Unionism Vitally Concerned Here.

In considering social legislation, there should be complete discussion of all phases of the question with the sincere purpose of arriving at conclusions based upon the truth. All possible objections should be given the consideration they deserve, remembering, however, as Samuel Johnson so truly said, that "if all possible objections must first be overcome, there can be no progress." Economic interests, native prejudices and misunderstandings must be allowed for.

In the present controversy over proposed legislation for unemployment insurance, the question of demoralization is of primary importance. The opposition argues that to receive compensation when out of work will demoralize the worker and destroy his self-reliance. The proponents, however, believe that this danger is insignificant in comparison with the demoralizing effects of involuntary unemployment.

Charges Based on False Theories.

Those who know the history of the struggles of labor for protection against modern industrial risks are familiar with the argument that "if the risks are removed, the workingman will degenerate, for his incentive to thrift and maximum production will be gone." This is the theory that has always been advanced by those who object to social legislation. Unfortunately, such an objection diverts attention from the main purpose of properly conceived unemployment compensation legislation—prevention of the risks. Furthermore, it centers public attention on the victims, the unemployed, as though they were responsible for unemployment, instead of on those who control industry.

This argument was advanced years ago against accident compensation. It appears plausible to some, especially to those who do not know the risks of modern industrial life and their deadening effect on the life of the worker. But the fact that accident compensation laws were enacted in Germany (1885), in France (1896), in England (1897), in the United States and Canada beginning about 1910, and in 26 other countries, proves that the majority considered the argument based on false theory. It is significant that after these laws became effective, agitation against them on the grounds of demoralization soon subsided.

Objectors' Motives Observed.

Similar agitation was started in England, and recently in America, against unemployment insurance legislation. Some illogically used the unprecedented 1921-1922 volume of unemployment in England as an argument against unemployment insurance, as though the British National Insur-

ance Acts were responsible for the amount of unemployment; would it be any more illogical to urge that the extreme amount of unemployment existing in Canada and the United States during the same period was due to the lack of an unemployment insurance act? Unemployment in America far exceeded that of Great Britain, both relatively and absolutely. Still, those who oppose attempts to remedy unemployment by legislation continue the cry, "If the worker is assured compensation when unemployed, he will be demoralized."

The relative importance of this argument may be judged somewhat by the sources from which it comes. We hear it from those who have failed to distinguish the Unemployment Insurance Act from the various emergency relief measures and from the various government aids given war workers and soldiers (but often administered by the same government offices as unemployment insurance). We hear it from some returned tourists who, after spending a short time abroad, feel qualified to give "interviews" on economic and social questions, usually basing their judgments on rumors and isolated cases. We hear it from well-meaning but misinformed or sentimentally biased people, and we read it in the literature, or hear it from the counsellors of commercial insurance companies who fear that a uniform unemployment compensation act may exclude them from this lucrative, though yet uncultivated, field for profitable insurance business.

Is it the opinion of unbiased leaders in industry, of employers of large numbers of workmen, of economists, of those best qualified by years of study and experience to understand the situation, that unemployment compensation would demoralize the unemployed? This objection is seldom made by those who deal with labor in industry. Unlike many who have not made a study of the workingman and the industrial hazards under which he toils,—spokesmen of labor, enlightened employers, successful labor managers, church and civic leaders and statesmen, generally agree with Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell, who says, in his report to President Harding's Conference on Unemployment, that though it is not the common opinion, the facts clearly show that "the strains of booms and the sufferings of depressions impair efficiency more than uncertainty stimulates it."

Divert Attention from Real Issue.

Unfortunately, demoralization is one of the many more or less vague and flexible terms which may sometimes be adapted to suit one's purpose. In definite terms, it means to undermine in moral principles, to weaken in discipline, efficiency, or spirit, and to disorder or disorganize. In the light of this definition, let us compare the demoralizing effects of receiving compensation during periods of enforced idleness to the demoralizing effects of the enforced idleness itself.

The objectors to unemployment insurance urge that as far as compensation is provided to the worker, his spirit of self-dependence and self-respect and his incentive to thrift will be destroyed. If it were true that every person not employed could simply draw compensation sufficient for complete maintenance from the insurance fund (as many who oppose unemployment compensation seem conscientiously to think), there might be some ground for this objection. In the British

Act and in measures proposed so far on this continent, as well as in schemes in actual operation by trades unions and in some industries, numerous provisions are inserted which deter workers from depending upon income from insurance compensation when suitable work can be obtained. Compensation is not paid when unemployment is caused by voluntarily quitting work, discharge for proven misconduct or when on strike or locked out.

"No Work" is Real Demoralizer.

Such provisions make it very clear that compensation is not to be paid indiscriminately to any one who happens to be unemployed, and that in any case the amount of compensation would not be sufficient to destroy initiative and the incentive to thrift. It is absurd to suppose that a man would willingly be out of work, when even if qualified to receive compensation he would be losing a considerable portion of his income. Those who have drafted such legislation have been cautious to draw it in such a way that the undeserving, the vagrant, would be excluded from its benefits. Moreover, the primary purpose of such legislation to create conditions which will induce stabilization of industry, and thereby decrease the volume of unemployment. Its chief aim is not relief, but prevention.

(Continued next week.)

IS THE "SALES TAX" ECONOMY?

At the recent session of the California legislature a bill was passed placing a sales tax of 2c per pound on margarine. Such a tax would force the margarine dealers to charge 2c per pound more for their product and would, of course, give the butter people a chance to raise their prices. It is very easy to see that such a law would hit the consumer, no matter if he buys margarine or butter.

The butter interests have introduced similar bills aimed at the margarine industry in various western states. The common sense and better judgment of the lawmakers has generally defeated this class legislation and in the states of Oregon and Washington where similar measures had been passed, the question was put on the ballot by referendum petitions, and the people voted down these anti-margarine bills by a tremendous majority.

Labor has taken its stand on this question in no uncertain terms as witness the resolution adopted at the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor several years ago. The resolution declared that margarine is a wholesome food product and any laws discriminating against it and any taxes placed thereon must eventually be paid by the consumer and would have a tendency to increase the price of butter.

This bill putting a 2c tax on margarine is now up to Governor Richardson. Register your protest against his signing this bill.

The buyer is the real boss. If he wishes to be a "fair employer," he must demand the union label.

Glib salesmanship is not needed to sell a union label bearing article. That it was made by self-respecting and skilled workmen is guarantee enough.

THE LABEL SECTION.

By Jack Williams.

Would that we grasp the purpose of delegate election to the Label Section. Absence at Label Section meetings, and, in some cases, inability on the part of delegates to lay before their unions the meaning and urge of the union label must be remedied. How can the Label Section continue on an attendance anywhere between 14 to 20 delegates out of 165 unions? A descent faces the union label unless this tendency is curbed. The decline of the one-time booming label necessitated the Label Section. Now the Promotional Trades Union League is with us for the same purpose.

What's wrong? This! Out of 80,000 unionists less than 6,000 signed League cards. Another "this" is the don't-care spirit exhibited by those who are benefited from the pioneers in the union label movement. No doubt much of this spirit is due to want of knowledge as to the real purpose of the label. Something has to be started to stress interest in its boom. Unpardonable delay in label advocacy is helping the means to destroy the march of organized labor.

How about a ways and means committee to further label education among the unions? A regular short, able report by delegates from the Label Section would help in drawing attention to the label at their respective unions. Neglect has almost finished its evil work.

Suggestion has been made to change delegates monthly. To me such suggestions seem not practical. More than a month it takes to get in touch with the Label Section policy. The change idea may be a good one if the time is lengthened. Because of the union label's extensive reach I would suggest, for consideration, more than one delegate from each union of size. By such means absence could be accounted for, and a better report could be drawn up and put in the hands of one delegate for delivery at his union meeting.

Don't let the union label slag. Above all other mediums it is the most powerful weapon in the hands of labor today. Build it up. Make a companion of it in order to help it compete against the increasing strength of corporational intentions to crush it in its rise to govern industrial right and wrong.

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
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S. C. Trauger, Prop.

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
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UNION

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"BIG YANK" IS ON THE RUN.

Organized labor has drawn the "first blood" in its battle with the Prison Labor Trust. The Reliance Mfg. Co., the largest prison labor contracting concern in the world, and the king-pin of the Prison Labor Trust, has been so hard hit by the campaign of publicity being waged by the American Federation of Labor that it has been forced to take its fourteen advertised brands of work clothing out of the seventeen prison factories it controls and declare at least that in the future its products will be made in free, but non-union, factories.

Less than one year ago this \$7,000,000 corporation was handling the largest volume of work clothing of any one concern in the country, and seemed absolutely invincible in the strength of its millions of dollars and unlimited political influence. It plastered advertisements of the "Big Yank" shirt all over the country, brazenly admitted that it was prison made and arrogantly asked the world: "What are you going to do about it?" The union-made garment manufacturers and United Garment Workers of America took up the challenge, jointly employed Kate Richards O'Hare, who is one of the most vivid writers and speakers in the country and who knows more about prison labor than any one else, and opened a campaign of publicity.

The organized labor movement was supplied with facts about prison-made goods and asked to co-operate in driving them out of the markets. From coast to coast, from Canada to Mexico, every organized trade fell into line and the rank and file went direct to the merchants with their protests against prison-made goods. To everyone's astonishment, women's clubs, religious and social service organizations gave hearty co-operation, and in a few months a "Big Yank" shirt sign was about as popular as a smallpox flag. In less than six months, before organized labor had really gotten warmed up for action, the "Reliance" had turned tail and fled. It couldn't stand the light of publicity, and its advertised brands came out of prison.

Three new companies have been formed to take over the distribution of the products of the prison factories controlled by Reliance. The East Coast Mfg. Co. will handle the Eastern section; Gordon Shirt Co., central, and the Far West Co., the Pacific coast. The prison-made goods handled by these companies will possibly be unbranded, or bear labels of unethical jobbing firms. It will be a little harder to dislodge than the widely advertised Reliance brands, but if organized labor puts one-half the pep into demanding the union label that it has in swatting the "Big Yank," the Prison Labor Trust will soon be as dead as a politician's honor.

STEREOTYPERS ADVANCE.

Milwaukee, May 9.—Stereotypers in this city have signed a three-year agreement with the Western Newspaper Union. Wages are \$44 a week for day work and \$47 for night work. Either party may elect to reopen the scale annually.

Play fair—spend union-earned money for union-labeled products.

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CONVENTION REPORT.

Report of the Fourth National Convention of the Workers' Education Bureau at Philadelphia.

It was the good fortune of the Director of Workers' Education of the State Federation of Labor of California to represent said Federation as a delegate at its recent convention at Philadelphia. There were present a few less than two hundred regularly appointed delegates, and in addition, a large attendance of those interested in the Workers' Education movement of America.

Besides the delegates and instructors in workers' education who constituted the chief body of the convention, there were present Wm. Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and who delivered the chief address of the convention; Matthew Woll, John Frey, James Maurer, and other notables in the American labor movement, all of whom took an active part in the proceedings of the convention. Delegates from our near neighbors, Canada and Mexico, gave excellent reports on the growth and status of workers' education in their respective countries. The Mexican Workers' education movement, especially, offered many interesting features.

The state of Pennsylvania stands out as being one of the most active in the promotion of workers' education. Three full-time directors of workers' education are employed; one general director for the state, another director of the Labor College in Philadelphia, and a third organizer for District No. 2 of the Mine Workers of Northern Pennsylvania. Two quite significant experiments in the nature of class organization have developed here. In the Philadelphia Labor College, there has grown a kind of class known as the "Shop Economics Class." The chief purpose of this kind of class is to utilize the inherent interest in the trade of the trade-union member as a lead to economic, political and social interests of the local student member. For example, let it be assumed that a study-class is to be formed in a local trade union of plumbers. At the very outset a trade analysis is made of the particular trade in question. This study would compare favorably with the requirements imposed upon it in case it had to present its cause in an industrial dispute. With this study as a nucleus there is then added the industrial history, labor problems, labor economics, and labor law that make for a better trained worker.

A very marked feature of the convention was the centralization of the Workers' Education Bureau under the control of the American Federation of Labor. If there were any present at the convention who may have entertained doubts as to whether the American Federation of Labor was seriously interested in Workers' Education and the control of the workers' education movement in America, such suspicions must have been summarily dispelled as the proceedings of the convention developed. A new constitution was adopted by the convention which placed the control of the Workers' Education Bureau securely under the direction of the American Federation of Labor. This move was strenuously opposed by the radicals in the convention, as was to be expected. However, the constitution was adopted by a large majority.

A very noticeable drift of the convention was the definite line of cleavage drawn between the extremists and the moderates of the convention. The ideas, purposes, and aims of those present on questions of workers' education were as widely divergent as the factions of the labor movement. There were those present who would make the workers' education movement a definite medium of propaganda for all the shades of belief from pale pink to the darkest red. On the whole, the "Left-wingers" were given scant consideration in forming the policies of the convention. On the other hand, the policies of the Workers' Education Bureau, are not going to be made such as to exclude new thought and progressive points of

view, even though they are maintained by a minority.

Workers' education in California was of much interest to the representation of the convention as it is the only place there has been made possible a co-operation with labor and state universities, that meets the requirements of workers' control imposed by the constitution of the Workers' Education Bureau. The number of classes organized, the enrollment of students in them, the interest shown in California compares favorably with the work of any of these United States.

Upon looking, for a while, on the darker side of the workers' education picture; it was the consensus of opinion of the members of the convention and those most close to the real problems of workers' education, that the really great problem that confronts us everywhere is not so much a question of finance, right kind of teachers, places to teach, control, etc., but STUDENTS. The supply of workers' education seems to exceed the demand for it. To arouse the worker to the need of increased knowledge concerning his own welfare is the crucial point in workers' education. This inertia is the greatest obstacle to be removed.

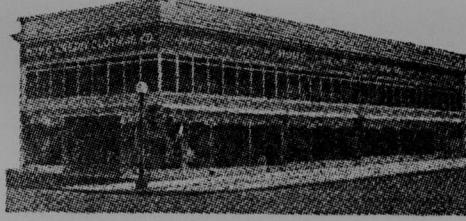
Every minute of the convention was very stimulating. There was not a lagging moment in it. In this respect it was a striking contrast in comparison with the general run of educational gatherings. Of course, it is yet a new movement and has not yet become institutionalized. When this happens it is to be hoped that another educational movement will of necessity take its place.

The writer was glad to renew greetings with our ex-president of the California State Federation of Labor, Seth Brown. He said that since spending a winter in the Middle West and East: "California never looked better to me."

J. L. KERCHEN,
Director Workers' Education,
State Federation of Labor.



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WORLD LABOR UNITY.

International labor organization by continents is recommended as a new plan for world unity in an article in the Labor Magazine by C. T. Cramp, industrial general secretary to the National Union of Railwaymen, and fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress to the 1924 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Cramp maintains that in all cases where there is international competition for markets, the workers in the competing countries must not be allowed to black-leg each other by accepting lower standards of living. To accomplish this an effective international organization is necessary. The International Federation of Trade Unions aims to be a world wide organization, but its membership is largely European. Hence there is a real necessity for an organization that will meet the difficulty.

"I suggest that the British movement should consider the possibility of international organization by continents," says Cramp, in outlining his plan. "If Europe, America, Asia, Australasia and Africa would each create a trade union center of its own, having, in turn, relationship with the movement in other continents, I believe that mutual understanding would speedily develop. It might be that one center would not be sufficient in vast territories, and that America, for instance, might need two centers, one for the North and the other for the South. In this way international relationship would be better balanced, because it would be founded upon a genuine international basis, instead of so-called world congresses, which up to now have given an overwhelming preponderance to a single continent, namely, Europe, which it is obvious places American representatives in an inferior position."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1925

How can the member of a union expect business men to support the union label when he will not do so himself? There is no consistency in the fellow who hopes for the progress of the labor movement while he fails to take advantage of every opportunity to help it along. The union label furnishes everybody with a chance to be helpful by merely demanding it on the things purchased.

If there is a legal as well as a moral side to the American "wet" ship controversy now agitating the country, there is also a material and practical side, as Chairman Lasker clearly has pointed out. Possessed of a most intimate knowledge of conditions, he declares that without a bar the United States passenger boat cannot compete with the British, French or Italian craft. Trans-Atlantic voyagers—speaking generally—simply will not go aboard vessels upon which the prohibition laws are enforced, and this applies more especially to American citizens. The dry inhibition may be in the Federal constitution and the state laws, but it is not in their hearts.

Organized labor in Los Angeles evidently played a conspicuous and successful part in the municipal primary election last week. The successful candidate for Mayor, endorsed by labor, publicly gives the labor movement of that city credit for saving the day for progressive policies and defeating the leaders for reaction. He was elected at the primary, having received a majority of all votes cast for the office of Mayor. Several labor candidates for the City Council were also nominated, among them the veteran Councilman Crisswell. The general election will take place next month and the indications are that the labor movement will give a good account of itself, which shows that organized labor has made great progress in the City of the Angels during the past two decades. Persistency always wins, and the organized men and women of our southern neighbor have demonstrated that they have no such word as fail in their vocabulary, and that they will stay with the fight until they finally emerge from the conflict with the bird of victory perched upon their banner.

A Turn of Fate

About ten years ago there appeared on the Pacific Coast Sidney L. Gulick, an American who had spent twenty-six years of his life in Japan as a missionary and teacher in Japanese Universities. He came back to this country with the idea in mind of doing something to bring about conditions that would tend to cement the friendship existing between the United States and Japan and which seemed on the verge of being weakened because of the immigration policy of this country in so far as it concerned the Oriental races.

Dr. Gulick had what he believed was a solution of the problem. He advocated the placing of all immigration to this country on a percentage basis, which would allow a certain number of those from other countries to come in here based upon the number already here and citizens of the country. His idea was that such a plan would practically exclude all Orientals, but in such a way as to offer no racial basis for complaint, as the Oriental races had so few here who were citizens that the number allowed to enter could not be a menace to the United States. He worked industriously for years to promote this plan, always hoping in this way to solve the problem of immigration in so far as it related to Japan. As the years went on he found the seed he was sowing taking root and a constantly larger number of Americans being impressed with the wisdom of such a policy, until finally members of Congress took hold of the idea and began to develop it in the shape of immigration laws.

An immigration law, including the percentage principle, was adopted by Congress three years ago, but with the Oriental races excluded from its operations, so that Dr. Gulick was astonished to find that while he had succeeded in convincing influential members of Congress as to the wisdom of the percentage principle, he found that he had failed to accomplish the purpose which was at the bottom of all his work and agitation. The situation presented a rather hard pill for him to swallow, and, in truth, he has not yet succeeded, and is now at work trying to bring about a change in the law that will admit of the operation of the percentage principle as a whole, including the Japanese.

His opinion is, whether correct or otherwise, that the feeling of the Japanese is against race discrimination and not against being excluded from entrance into this country and that the Japanese, being a very proud people, are very much hurt by the notion that they are apparently being kept out of this country on the ground of race inferiority, which, of course, they will not admit.

We know that the feeling in California, so far as the labor movement is concerned, against the Japanese is not based upon any idea of inferiority at all, but is purely upon economic grounds. We know that Japanese will accept pay and conditions that Americans will not tolerate because to do so would mean the lowering of the American standard of life and living. This, American workers urge, furnishes sufficient ground for the course they have adopted without bringing in any question of racial superiority or inferiority, or even the biological question of ultimate assimilation.

The people of the State of California have had long years of experience with the Oriental races and are determined that they must be kept out, not because they are inferior, but solely on the ground that the good of the country generally demands that no racial problem be permitted to grow up here as a consequence of letting them in. The Southern States have their problem with the negro and the country ought to profit by the experience thus gained and avoid the possibility of repeating it on the western border of the country.

Many a man has devoted years to work in an effort to bring about some change, just as has Dr. Gulick, only to find in the end that while the principle he advocated was accepted, the purpose he had in view was lost in the shuffle.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

There is one way to get things done and that is by doing them. There is one way for a union to make progress and that is by the members taking an interest in union affairs and being willing to contribute money, time and experience to promoting the things that organized labor stands for in the industrial world. No union can perform miracles by getting things done without the active support of its members, but there are many members of unions who seem to think such a thing can be done, because they never show up at meetings, never serve on committees and never have a constructive suggestion to offer. The only time they are ever heard from is when they have complaints to make concerning the manner in which the real workers carry on the affairs of the organization. That is not the way to succeed.

Wage workers who accept organizations suggested by the bosses rather than real trade unions of their own selection can never hope to get results out of them. If company unions were not of some advantage to employers they would not want them, and, since they do want them, it can be put down as a foregone conclusion that the employers expect to get concessions from such organizations that they could not hope to get from bona fide trade unions. The fair, square employer is always willing to let the workers select their own unions and carry them on without any interference from him. Of course these facts will not be admitted by those employers who do the other thing. Such an admission would ruin the possibilities of benefitting through the company union scheme.

A Stockton man says a crew of men put a water pipe through his garden without injuring a flower. That crew of men was very different from a crew of painters who came to paint a house next door to us. We had been for weeks carefully guarding some plants against the onslaughts of snails, and they had reached a stage where they could no longer be destroyed by the snails. The painter crew came along and unloaded their planks and rope on the flowers, trampled upon the strawberry beds and ruined everything in sight in a yard they had no right to enter at all, and were very indignant when called down for the devastation they had wrought. The two incidents indicate the difference between the individual who does not care how much he destroys so long as it does not belong to him and the fellow who has some consideration for others. The world has too many of the former and not enough of the latter kind.

President Coolidge has let it be known through the usual White House "spokesman," that polite fiction of newspaperdom, that he thinks there ought to be a ship subsidy. The President is not going crusading for a subsidy right now, but he indicates clearly enough that he will not hesitate to speak right out for one when he thinks the time is ripe, which means when he thinks the Republican organization can get away with it. Two years ago there was a terrific fight on for a ship subsidy. Labor sailed into that fight and beat the raid single handed. Just as advance information to President Coolidge, we say now that whenever ship subsidy legislation is brought forward labor will sail in again and the last fight will be play compared to what will be turned loose next time. American shipping success can not be built on subsidy. It can easily enough be ruined that way. Subsidy is wrong in practice and in principle. There is not going to be any ship subsidy in these United States!

WIT AT RANDOM

"Have you forgotten that five dollars you owe?"
"Not yet; give me time."—Columbia Jester.

Dignified Visitor (at Sunday School)—"Who was least pleased at the return of the Prodigal?"
Bright Boy—"The fat-headed calf."—London Opinion.

Teacher—"Why do you always add up wrongly?"

Scholar—"I don't know."
Teacher—"Does any one help you?"
Scholar—"Yes, my father!"
Teacher—"What is he?"
Scholar—"A waiter!"—Vikingen, Oslo.

There was a grocer by the name of March. One day the butcher came around and said: "March, the first of April the price of meat's going up."

"That's all right," said March.

A day or two later the wholesale jobber's salesman came along. "March, the first of April the price of sugar is going up."

"That's all right," said March.

A few days later the landlord came around and said: "March, the first of April the rent's going up."

A few days later March put up a sign:
"The First of April Will Be the End of March."
—Progressive Grocer.

Customer—"It's tough to pay fifty cents a pound for meat."

Butcher—"Yes, but it's tougher when you pay twenty-five."—Illinois Wesleyan Argus.

A Scotchman gave a waiter a tip. The horse lost.—Columbia Jester.

Polite Person—"I'm afraid you're in the wrong seat, sir."

Impolite Ditto—"You needn't be afraid, so long as you don't insist on having it."—London Humorist.

First Student—"I wonder how old Mrs. Jones is?"

Second Student—"Quite old, I imagine. They say she used to teach Caesar."—Dirge.

A man in a hospital for mental cases sat fishing over a flower bed. A visitor approached, and, wishing to be affable, remarked:

"How many have you caught?"

"You're the ninth," was the reply.—DePauw Daily.

Irate Mother (at dinner)—"Johnny, I wish you'd stop reaching for things. Haven't you a tongue?"

Johnny—"Yes, mother, but my arm's longer."—University of Southern California Wampus.

The flower show had been a great success, and a few evenings later Mr. Blank, who had performed the opening ceremony, was reading the local paper's report of it to his wife.

Presently he stopped reading, his justifiable pride turning to anger. Snatching up his stick, he rushed from the room. Amazed, his wife picked up the newspaper to ascertain the reason of her spouse's fury.

She read: "As Mr. Blank mounted the platform all eyes were fixed on the large red 'nose' he displayed. Only years of patient cultivation could have produced an object of such brilliance. . . ."—Western Christian Advocate.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

It requires no sage to see that there is being made a tremendous effort to paint the administration and all that are a part thereof as a case of just plain folks trying hard to get along and do the best they can in a comfortable, homely and upright manner. We have heard incessantly about the New England economies of the President. Like Jones, the bookkeeper, the President takes his old hat and trudges with it around to the cleaner. He prudently and savingly takes his old shoes to be mended. We have thus far escaped stories about his trousers having been neatly patched by Mrs. Coolidge, but perhaps patience will yet reward us even in that respect.

Now we are being told about Attorney General Sargent. He wears a size 14 shoe, which, it is to be supposed, indicates solidity. He smokes a clay, or a corn cob, or a briar pipe. He likes pie and "must have it" for breakfast, which more than anything else shows his closeness to the soil of rugged, honest old New England where folks pay their bills, live in a state of gosh-awful righteousness and are pure and honest in all things.

But more important than anything else about the Attorney General—more important even than whether he is a good lawyer—is the fact that he has had only three overcoats in his life. He is now wearing his third—or he has been wearing it this last winter. That seems to leave Coolidge a point behind in the race of simple economy, and the President is doubtless pained about it.

The newspapers haven't told us yet what the Attorney General thinks about injunctions and little things like that. But be that as it may, we know that he eats pie, smokes a most inexpensive pipe and—or, yes, he pitches horseshoes, which is surely an honest and a simple pastime which proves beyond doubt anyone's fitness to be Attorney General.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine was, and is, a cowboy, and is going to ride an untamed bronco this fall on a bet. Of course if he can ride wild horses and win bets by so doing he must, in the very nature of things, be qualified for the job he holds in the President's Cabinet, and the people are more interested in his prowess as horse trainer and cowpuncher than in anything else in his department. Surely we have a great administration in charge of affairs. Nevertheless, all of these great and illuminating truths to the contrary notwithstanding, the country does once in a while crave to know about some of the less vital things and perhaps it wonders now and then why is a Washington correspondent anyhow—and what is he doing with all of the real news and the big facts that clutter up the place where he is.

THE SCAB.

By E. Guy Talbott.

The scab, poor devil, took the job I left
As flagman in the mine, with human lives
Depending on the signal tower he kept;
One day, while work is slack, the scab contrives
To take a nap, and fails to show the light!

There comes a crash and smash of certain doom;
The shaft is closed, the mine is sealed air-tight;
The untrained scab had made the mine a tomb!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The two most important happenings to occur following this issue of the Clarion are the dance given by the Printers' Mutual Aid Society and the meeting of the union. The ball and entertainment of the Mutual Aid Society will be held Saturday evening, May 16, at Native Sons' Hall. The several committees having in charge this affair are promising a bigger and finer entertainment than they have ever before attempted. The music for the dance will be furnished by Dan Treloar's Rainbow Orchestra, which furnished the music last year and needs no further recommendation. The Mutual Aid Society is worthy of all the support given it, as every dollar is expended to help a worthy brother. After the dance is over every member of the union should investigate the Mutual Aid and, if eligible, become a member, thereby protecting himself in case of illness. Free doctor and medicine is furnished to members, and \$10 per week benefit is paid for the first year of illness and \$5 per week thereafter indefinitely.

The meeting of the union will be held on Sunday, May 17, and should be attended by every member who is able to reach the hall. There will be considerable business of importance to come before the meeting and besides, every member owes his organization his undivided support. It is not enough that the membership pays dues; there is an urgent need for members to attend these meetings, take a part in these meetings, and withal become acquainted with the workings of the union which has done so much for the general membership. Make a new resolution, that you will attend the meetings and identify yourself with its affairs.

In talking during the past few weeks with many members of the local union who served in the late World War and Spanish-American War, the writer has found that a very large number have not heard and, consequently, do not realize all they have coming to them. It is not generally known that under an act of Congress passed a year or so ago every man engaged in the late wars are entitled to free hospitalization in the government hospital nearest their home. Under this act all that the veteran of either war needs do is to present himself at a Veterans' Bureau, where he will be examined by competent medical officers, and if in need of hospital treatment, he will be sent to the nearest government hospital without one cent of cost to himself. Any member of these late bodies can thoroughly familiarize himself by presenting himself with his honorable discharge at the local U. S. Veterans' Bureau, 833 Market street, where all information is obtainable.

Superintendent Charles Wolters of Brunt's is spending this week in Southern California, where he is in attendance at a convention of the Native Sons, in which organization he is very much interested.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Victor E. Burdash will sympathize with them in the loss of their nine-year-old son on Monday of this week. The lad had been ailing for some time and upon advice of the family doctor he was removed to a local hospital, where an operation was performed for the removal of his tonsils. The operation was an apparent success, but the little fellow could not withstand the shock of the operation and passed away shortly thereafter. Mr. Burdash was foreman of the Journal until its shutdown, since which time he has been an employee of the Bulletin. Chapel mates sent a beautiful floral offering to the funeral, which was held Wednesday.

Fred Martindale is spending a few weeks at Mariposa, where he is assisting in the publication of a special edition of a local paper.

Ben Stauffer, president of San Mateo Typographical Union, and a brother of the president of

No. 21, is confined to Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio, where he is undergoing treatment for a general nervous breakdown.

W. J. Carson was called to Sacramento the latter part of last week, where his son had the misfortune to collide with a truck while riding a motorcycle. The young man received a fracture of the skull and other injuries. Mr. Carson certainly has had his share of misfortune. A couple of years ago he and his wife were struck by a speeding automobile, in which the wife was instantly killed and Mr. Carson was seriously injured, necessitating his remaining in a local hospital for many months, and has only recently been able to resume work at the trade in the Chronicle.

One of the proudest apprentice boys in the local union was Victor Aro, Chronicle chapel, when he passed into the fourth year of his apprenticeship and his name was put on the slipboard. Foreman Wells has placed him in the ad alley to complete that department of his trade.

Los Angeles Typographical Union has sent out word that it proposes to celebrate its golden jubilee year on October 3, 1925, with a monster celebration. They promise every printer who visits Los Angeles at that time a sure fine reception and entertainment and have extended an invitation to all printers to be their guests on that memorable occasion.

Tired of paying repair bills on his old car, President Stauffer this week announces the purchase of a brand new Essex coach. Comments on the new acquisition will be held in abeyance for at least a year pending a thorough trial of the new vehicle.

"Bill" Meredith, well known to San Francisco printers, but now residing in New York, announces he has had a good sale of his latest musical composition, "Pie," and further states that he has been confined to a hospital with a very serious attack of erysipelas, from which he is nicely recovering.

The Seattle Union Record of May 4 carried the announcement of the death of Richard W. Richards, one of the oldest members of the Seattle Union. Many years ago Mr. Richards worked in San Francisco and was known to some of the older members.

In the reorganization occurring in the Schwabacher-Frey composing room a short time ago, Paul Gallagher became the foreman. He is a young man who in the last few years has steadily forged to the front and of whose future his friends expect much, basing their judgment on past performance and on the capable manner in which he has acquitted himself in the new position. He was foreman of the Ben Franklin Press previous to accepting the present responsibility.

Chronicle News Notes.

At the regular chapel meeting last Monday the members carried out the recommendations of the executive committee in regard to eliminating certain clauses from the chapel laws which were held detrimental to the welfare of members in general.

The Chronicle management has decided to "cloud" the windows with a light coat of paint rather than supply shades for the composing room, it being held the latter would tend to keep out light rather than do away with the existing objectionable glare.

E. B. Hooley left last week for a visit of indefinite duration with relatives in Southern California. Ed also expects to visit Tijuana before returning.

While cleaning an "empty" bottle last Saturday

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MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND



morning, T. A. Boyle had the misfortune of having his left wrist badly cut when the bottle exploded, which has caused considerable comment as to its emptiness.

O. O. Oldham suffered a slight setback in his fight against the "flu" and is again confined to his home.

MAILERS' ITEMS.

Ferdinand Barbrick, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, left this week for Indianapolis to represent San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 before the International Board of Arbitration in the matter of the rehearing of the determination of the arbitrable points in the union's proposed new scale of wages and hours and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Association's counter proposition. The local publishers asked for a rehearing of this case. The International Board of Arbitration is composed of three members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union and three representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

LAWYERS ARE BLAMED.

Recalling the statement by Francis J. Heney, "You can't convict a hundred million dollars," the Kansas City Times says there should be no surprise that the government is making slow progress in the Teapot Dome case.

This newspaper declares that "things have gone into such a state in the administration of justice in this country that nothing short of very radical changes will suffice to make the operation of the law direct, speedy and just."

The fault is placed on the shoulders of the legal profession in tolerating, if not actually encouraging for its own advantage, the growth of a system of laws and procedure that makes it possible for the rich, or otherwise resourceful defendant, to escape punishment that would be inflicted on a poor person for the same offense.

"There should be no surprise," the Times continues, "that progress against Sinclair, Fall and the Dohenys has been slow; that the government, with all its powers, has been thwarted again and again; that witnesses that should have been heard have been beyond the reach of compulsion; that relevant testimony, seemingly admissible to the layman, has been ruled out; that indictments against the defendants have been quashed on a point that involved no prejudice to the accused. Again and again law and practice make possible, and sometimes mandatory, the interruption of a legal procedure or the miscarriage of justice because of a mere technicality that has no bearing whatever on the merits of the case."

COMPANY "UNION" AIDS BOSSSES.

Unorganized miners in this state presented a pathetic picture before the Colorado State Industrial Commission when they attempted to resist wage reductions. In some cases the coal operators insisted that wages be cut 33 per cent, but the commission allowed 20 per cent.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with its boasted company "union," was the loudest protestor for wage cuts. The much-advertised employees' representation failed of its purpose—as far as the workers are concerned.

Coercion by employers was so glaring that the commission ordered the reinstatement of several workers who objected to the reduction. Pitted against skilful pleaders and high-priced attorneys, who were armed with statistics of every description, the workers stood dazed. Even if they were equipped to meet attacks on their living standards, they were helpless before straw bosses who would report their attitude to the company office.

The principal argument of the coal operators was that they can not compete with the non-union mines of Kentucky and West Virginia. This in-

dorses the position held by the United Mine Workers who have repeatedly declared that trade unionists will not aid the "back-to-slavery" movement by competing with non-union wage scales.

Union coal miners point out that the Colorado wage cut may now be used by Kentucky and West Virginia anti-unionists to enforce another reduction.

POSTAL WORKERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Clyde Kelly, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, author of the postal pay increase law, spoke to more than 3,000 Indiana postal workers and declared that under the new wage increase law postal workers were getting a living wage for the first time in their lives.

He said that since the right of the postal workers to a living wage had been established the fight now centers on rights to which postal workers of the future are entitled.

Must Keep Up Fight.

"It is our duty to look into the future and concentrate on winning other rights which will be for the betterment of the service and for the benefit of the thousands of youths of today who will give their lives to the postal service," he said.

"The right of a real old age retirement law is the immediate need and one for which I promise to fight in the next session of Congress. With the help of your Congressmen here, we will put it over. When a man dedicates his life to the service it is fitting that in the end he should not be cast into the scrap heap and permitted to die in poverty.

"Another right that is to be won is the right to security in employment as long as the postal worker renders capable and efficient service. This would mean the establishment of a board of appeals, of which I am in hearty favor, for no supervisory postal official should be the judge, jury and executioner all in one."

Hits Postal Management.

Congressman Kelly declared that postal workers were entitled to work under healthful conditions. He said he knew of postoffices that are "unworthy of the name." He pointed out that the Postoffice Department pays out millions annually in rents and declared that the interest on these sums would "build a postoffice in every city and town in the nation."

Mr. Kelly advocated "a road open to the top" so that postoffice employees might become postmasters. "The day is at hand," he said, "when the postoffice will be taken out of politics and the office placed on the merit system." He declared that he was strongly in favor of the rights of postal employees to organize themselves into "effective organizations." He said the days of the old "gag laws" were gone and the postal employee had a right to make suggestions for the service.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of May 8, 1925.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Baker absent. Delegate Maloney was appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cooks No. 44, C. C. Haugaard, Joe Dodge, vice R. Wartenberg and Bernard Schiff. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the California Diamond Jubilee Committee, relative to its meeting to be held May 8. From the Board of Education, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to the salaries of teachers. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. Report of the Trustees for February and March.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Joint Board of Culinary Workers, requesting the Council to place the Aida Cafe on the unfair list.

Referred to Secretary—From Wm. E. Bouton, Building Loan Secretary, stating that Mr. Geo. K. Rogers, who is nationally known as an author and lecturer on the subject of the American Home to the American People, and that he would be available to speak before the Council, providing a date can be arranged satisfactorily.

Referred to Label Section—From the Worcester Central Labor Union, inclosing eight combs at 25 cents each for an organization fund.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Carpet Workers, Steam Shovelmen No. 29, Granite

Cutters, Letter Carriers, Hod-Carriers, Janitors, Watchmen and Blacksmiths, stating they will parade on Labor Day.

Communication from the Trades Union Promotional League, relative to a reorganization and placing of same under the direction of the Label Section. On motion the recommendations of the Board of Directors of the Promotional League are adopted by the Council.

The report of the field secretary on the work of the League for the past six months was on motion ordered printed in the Labor Clarion.

Reports of Unions—Draftsmen—Will parade on Labor Day. Federal Employees—Will parade on Labor Day; will send delegate to national convention; donated \$500 to the John I. Nolan scholarship fund. Lumbermen—Will parade on Labor Day; endorsed Teachers' salaries. Cable Splicers—Will parade on Labor Day. Auto Mechanics—Will hold dance June 6, National Hall; organizing campaign progressing. Tailors—Thanked unions for assistance; requested delegates to be sure and demand the Journeymen Tailors' label when purchasing clothes; be careful of imitation labels. Bakery Drivers—Have not adjusted differences with Leighton Box Lunch yet; have organized the Jeffries Box Lunch. Cooks—Moore Caterer is unfair to their union. Postal Clerks—There are very few house cards of Culinary Union on the waterfront. Shoe Clerks—Requested a demand for the Clerks' card when purchasing shoes; will parade on Labor Day.

Label Section—Will parade on Labor Day; requested a demand for the union label, card and button when making purchases.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

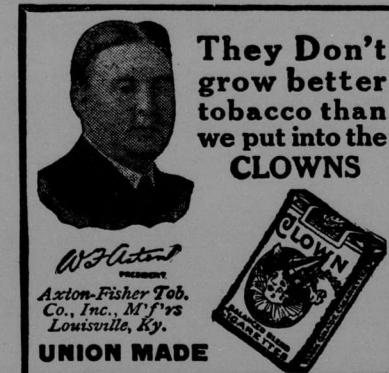
Report of Labor Day Committee—Committee submitted the minutes of the last meeting which on motion was placed on file.

The chair introduced Dr. Kerchen of the University of California, who addressed the Council and gave a resume of the convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau, recently held at Philadelphia.

Receipts—\$343.44. **Expenses**—\$942.31.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.



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TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

Report of Field Secretary C. M. Baker on the Activities of the San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League During the First Six Months, Beginning November 1, 1924, and Ending April 30, 1925.

San Francisco, April 30, 1925.

The following is a brief summary of the work of the San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League during the first six months of its existence, November 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925.

Following the establishment of the League's headquarters in the first week of November, an active campaign was conducted with two objects in view. First was the securing of signed pledge or membership cards, and second, the awakening of interest in the union label, shop card and button.

There are more than 200 local unions in San Francisco, and practically all of these were visited one or more times. This phase of activity necessitated long hours during the first months of the League's work.

A great many thousand copies of union label literature of various kinds, secured from the Union Label Trades Department and the headquarters of the various international unions, were distributed. Other promotional leagues throughout the country were corresponded with, and much helpful information was received.

An organization meeting of workers in the automobile industry was visited and addressed, as an effort in assisting the work of unionizing the various crafts of the motor car industry.

Throughout the six months of the League's existence, many columns of favorable comment have been secured from two of the daily papers of this city. This day-by-day publicity has been of great benefit.

Personal calls have been made upon manufacturers and merchants of this city, and a better understanding has been established with these people. It has been the experience of the undersigned that the business man and manufacturer more readily visualize the possibilities of the exploitation of the union label, shop card and button than does the average member of organized labor.

A sixteen-page union label directory was printed and many thousand copies distributed. This directory has had a good effect, and it should be revised and reprinted from time to time.

The first community meeting of the League was held on January 12. More than 500 persons attended, a goodly proportion being women. Following this meeting, meetings were held with the various unions wherever the local signified a willingness to have an open meeting in which the Promotional League might participate.

A conference of local union labor officials was held in February, in an endeavor to arouse more interest on the part of local leaders. This meeting was addressed by Mr. E. J. Helck of Louisville, Ky., and those present were imbued with new enthusiasm for the union label, shop card and button.

As an example of what results can be obtained, it is cited that from one local organization alone the secretary received cards from 978 members, who pledged themselves to assist in carrying out the aims of the League.

The League was largely instrumental in unionizing quite a large tailoring establishment, and inducing one of the department stores to unionize its sales force.

The League has also, in a measure, been responsible for the placing of large contracts for cooperative work by the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers in union shops.

At the inception of the League's work an effort was made to secure the use of moving picture houses in the residence section for the League meetings. This permission was not granted, but

it is felt that with the aid of the rank and file in the several neighborhoods, the gentlemen controlling these picture houses will be glad to allow the use of their theaters for community meetings.

The work of the League was a new work in San Francisco and was the first comprehensive attempt to advance the cause of organized labor with those not of labor's ranks. While results were not achieved as speedily as had been hoped for, progress has been made and work of lasting benefit has been done. Only the most pessimistic will hold that a campaign which has achieved the widespread favorable publicity that the League has secured can be other than of great benefit to organized labor as a whole.

On April 29 a union label meeting was held in the Auditorium of the Building Trades Temple, at which some 500 people were in attendance. The most gratifying factor of this meeting was that more than half of the audience was women. The slides of the various union labels were shown, accompanied by a short history of each. Three speakers, one of them Mrs. Houck of the Garment Workers, delivered splendid addresses. Prizes were distributed and 164 pledge cards were received, bringing the total of pledge cards in the office of the League to approximately 5000.

The meetings held during the past month have aroused great enthusiasm and have grown exceedingly in popularity. Work for the advancement of the union label, shop card and button had grown lax in the city and now that interest in the label has been revived, it is hoped that the good thus far accomplished will not be allowed to die. If label work of a persistent nature is kept up, it cannot but result in great good to organized labor in this city.

In rendering this final report, I desire to express appreciation for the courtesy and co-operation given me by the board of directors of the San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League, the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and to the loyal trade unionists of San Francisco, and wish each of these bodies every success in the coming months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. M. BAKER,
Field Secretary.

Enlightened humanity threw off the yoke of military aristocracy. How long will it take the hosts, served by the union label, to outlaw industrial exploitation?

Sutter 6654

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SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Assets..... | \$96,917,170.69 |
| Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... | 4,000,000.00 |
| Employees' Pension Fund..... | 461,746.52 |

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| MISSION BRANCH..... | Mission and 21st Streets |
| PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH..... | Clement St. and 7th Ave. |
| HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... | Haight and Belvedere Streets |
| WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... | West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St. |

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



WORK SHOES

Union Stamped \$5 California Made

Made by Union Men for Union Men
Sold at our Three Union Stores

Selected Brown Oil Grain Leather, Strong as Steel, Pliable as a Glove, Built on Munson Lasts, with solid heels and double welted soles for long endurance, best leather and workmanship throughout. A full measure of service, quality and comfort, for \$5.

Ours is the Most Complete Stock of Union-Stamped Men's and Women's Shoes in California

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B. KATZCHINSKI
Philadelphia Shoe Co
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SAN FRANCISCO
525 FOURTEENTH ST. OAKLAND

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

During the past week the following members of San Francisco unions died: Ward J. Brown of the painters, James M. Donovan and George Beck of the butchers, Edward M. Leahy of the bottle blowers, Charles Johnson and Frank Messner of the granite cutters, Daniel McCarthy of the marine firemen.

Credentials were received and the delegates seated last Friday night by the Labor Council from the Cooks' Union, substituting C. C. Haugaard and Joe Dodge for Rudolph Wartenberg and Bernard Schiff.

The board of directors of the Trade Union Promotional League has recommended that the future activities of the organization be placed under the jurisdiction of the Label Section of the Labor Council. The report of the field agent of the League is printed in full elsewhere in this issue of the Labor Clarion.

The Local Federal Employees' Union has contributed \$500 to the John I. Nolan scholarship fund, which is being raised by the national organization. It is expected the total amount desired for the fund will be raised in time to make a full report to the next convention of the organization.

The grand ball and dance of the Auto Mechanics' Union, which is to be held in National Hall, on Mission street near Sixteenth, on the evening of June 6, is rapidly shaping itself and all arrangements will soon be completed.

The Tailors' Union is carrying on an active organizing campaign and urge members of unions to demand the union label on all custom-made clothing as a means of helping them to regain lost ground.

Joseph F. Valentine, former president of the International Molders' Union, and a former resident of San Francisco, has been invited to visit this city and attend the picnic to be held by the local organization at California Park, Marin County, on June 21. No reply has yet been received to the invitation.

Sick benefits totaling \$160 were paid by the Teamsters' Union at the last meeting. Five new members were initiated and four reinstated.

Frank Rhodes, a member of the Molders' Union for over 25 years, has arrived from Manila, where he has been serving in the United States Naval Station at Cavite, P. I., and will remain for the Molders' picnic at California Park, Marin County, June 21.

The Milk Wagon Drivers at their last meeting unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the teachers' salary raise. Sick benefits totaling \$123 were paid and four new members initiated, two on clearance cards.

The Label Section of the Labor Council has instructed its committee to prepare plans for participation in the Labor Day parade. Several distinctive features have been proposed. About 132

members from the Label Section will take part in the celebration.

Paul Guderley, president of the Bakers' Union, and Gus Becker, general executive board member of the Bakers' International Union, are attending the convention of the Ninth District Council of Bakers, which opened in Bakersfield Saturday. The meeting was called for the consideration of problems confronting the craft in this section.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

The World War Veterans' Act, 1924, provides that courses of vocational training shall be furnished, when vocational training is feasible, to any person who is in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of a disability incurred, increased, or aggravated between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, in the military or naval forces of the United States. Vocational training shall be granted only where application has been made on or prior to June 30, 1923, and no training shall be granted or continued to any person after June 30, 1926.

Vocational training will not be furnished to any person unless such person shall actually commence such training on or before June 30, 1925.

Government Insurance.

The World War Veterans' Act of June 7, 1924, provides that in the event all provisions other than the requirements as to physical condition of the applicant are met an application for reinstatement may be approved provided the applicant's disability (if any) is the result of an injury or disease, or an aggravation thereof, suffered or contracted in the active military or naval service during the World War, provided the applicant during his lifetime submits satisfactory evidence to the Director showing the service origin thereof, and applicant is not totally and permanently disabled. As a condition, however, the applicant shall be required to pay all back monthly premiums which would have become payable if such insurance had not lapsed, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum compounded annually, on each premium from the date said premium is due by the terms of the policy. Reinstatement under this provision must be made prior to June 7, 1925, or within 2 years after the date of lapse, but not later than July 2, 1926.

The fact that a veteran is receiving compensation does not necessarily mean that he must reinstate under the provision calling for the payment of all the back premiums with interest. He may be drawing compensation for some disability that would not bar him from reinstating under the good health requirements.

Veterans who can meet the requirements as to physical condition may reinstate their insurance at any time prior to July 2, 1926. No term insurance may be reinstated after that date.

Further information will be gladly furnished by the Chief, Co-operation Section, San Francisco Regional Office, United States Veterans' Bureau, 883 Market Street, San Francisco, California, upon request by letter, telephone, or personal call.

Respectfully,
S. H. CONNER,
Regional Manager,
San Francisco, Calif.

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